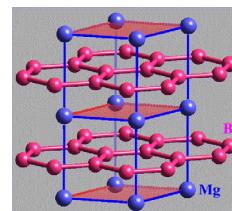


Crystal Chemistry of the Superconductor MgB_2

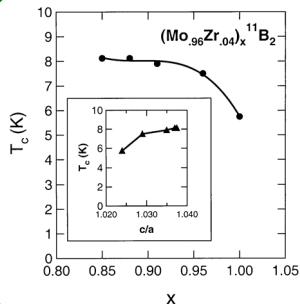
J. D. Jorgensen, D. G. Hinks, M. Avdeev, Argonne National Laboratory. L. E. Muzzy, G. Lawes, M. K. Haas. H. W. Zandbergen, R. J. Cava, Princeton Univ. A. P. Ramirez, Los Alamos National Lab. R. A. Ribeiro, S. L. Bud'ko, P. C. Canfield, Ames Laboratory & Iowa State Univ.

Motivation: Understand how the properties of the superconductor MgB_2 can be changed by inserting vacancy or substitutional defects.

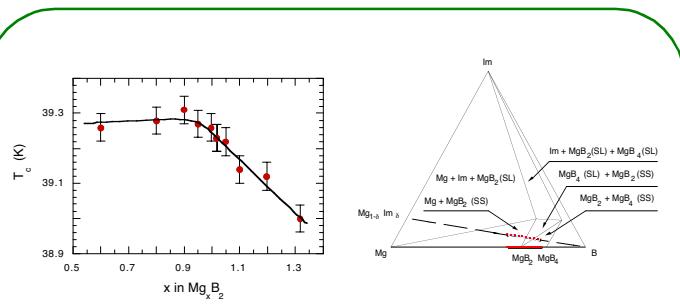
Results:



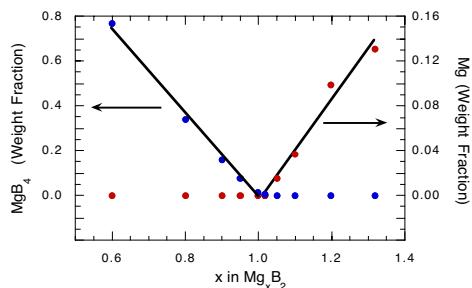
Crystal Structure of MgB_2



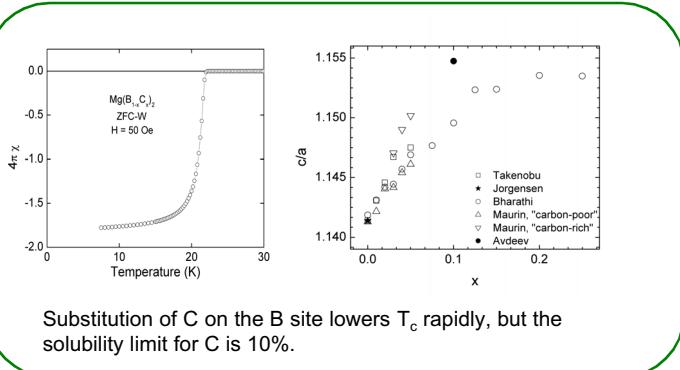
In $(Mo_{0.96}Zr_{0.04})_x B_2$, which has the same crystal structure as MgB_2 , T_c can be increased by creating vacancy defects on the metal site.



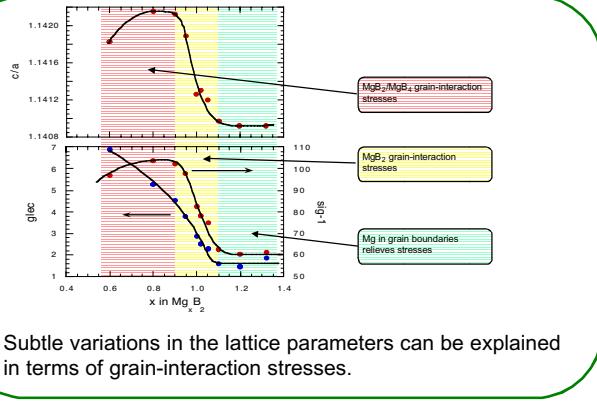
A small decrease of T_c with excess Mg can be explained in terms of accidental impurity doping.



However, when the starting composition of MgB_2 is varied, no vacancies are formed. Instead, MgB_4 or Mg impurities appear. Thus, MgB_2 is a line compound with fixed composition.



Substitution of C on the B site lowers T_c rapidly, but the solubility limit for C is 10%.

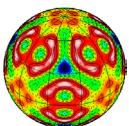


Subtle variations in the lattice parameters can be explained in terms of grain-interaction stresses.

Impact: Claims of non stoichiometry are shown to be false. Subtle effects of bulk composition on structure and T_c have other explanations. C is one of the few chemical substitutions that can be made, but the solubility limit is 10%.

Future Work: The observation of effects from accidental impurity doping suggests ways to dope MgB_2 using alloys of Mg.

Structure and Superconductivity in Zr-Stabilized, Nonstoichiometric Molybdenum Diboride, L. E. Muzzy, M. Avdeev, G. Lawes, M. K. Haas, H. W. Zandbergen, A. P. Ramirez, J. D. Jorgensen, and R. J. Cava, Physica C 382, 153-165 (2002); Synthesis and Stoichiometry of MgB_2 , D. G. Hinks, J. D. Jorgensen, H. Zheng, S. Short, Physica C 382, 166-176 (2002); Crystal Chemistry of Carbon-Substituted MgB_2 , M. Avdeev, J. D. Jorgensen, R. A. Ribeiro, S. L. Bud'ko, P. C. Canfield, Physica C 387, 301-306 (2003)



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This work was supported by the U. S. Department of Energy, Basic Energy Sciences, under contract W-31-109-ENG-38.

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